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NOVEMBER 1992 Re.1

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TAMIL ARASU

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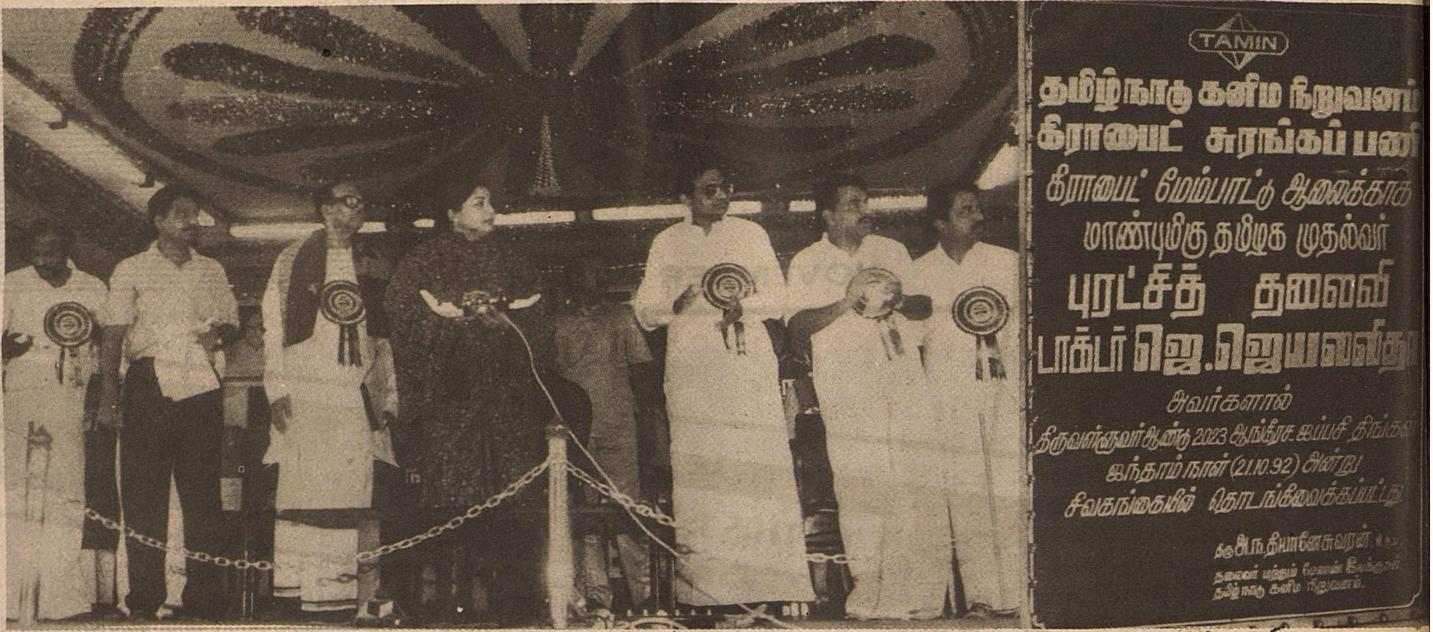


SIVAGANGA - TRENDSETTER IN CHIVALRY AND PATRIOTISM

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the Rs.22 crore Graphite mining operation and other welfare measures at Sivaganga on 21st October, 1992.

The Chief Minister in her speech recalled the history of Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar District. She referred the resistance put by the Maruthu brothers against the British rule. She said Maruthu brothers were known for their administration and welfare schemes, and likewise Dr. M.G.R., her mentor, launched the much praised nutritious noon-meal scheme.

She listed the welfare schemes put into operation by the Government. She cited the Temple renovation and welfare schemes, Free Medical Camps, and the distribution of free sarees and dhotis to landless agricultural workers and the urban poor. She said the above scheme would be continued next year also. The clothes would be distributed well before Pongal.

She said it was the late Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. who considered the mining project and had ordered for acquisition of 900 acres of land after geologists found that graphite was available, and handed over the land to TAMIN in 1984. Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had laid the foundation for the project in October 1988. It was decided to begin the mining work with German know - how but after coming to power the Government took a decision of using indigenous technology. She said the erection of the plant, being undertaken by a reputed company would be completed in 18 months and the production would start by April 1994. She said the high quality graphite produced in the plant would help set up several graphite based industries in the District valued between Rs.200 crore to Rs.800 crore, which would further accelerate the industrial growth of the District.

While replying to former Union Minister of State, the Chief Minister said the green signal had been switched on when the closed industrial units were reopened and she requested all the investors and entrepreneurs to make use of it.

She declared open the 'Mani Mandapam' built at Karaikudi at a cost of Rs.55 lakh in honour of Kaviarasu Kannadasan. She said the poet had enabled the common man to

comprehend profound truths couched in simple language. She said it was planned to open an exhibition of photographs on the life of Kaviarasu Kannadasan and also a library at the Mandapam.

She expressed happiness in opening the statue of Rani Velu Nachiar installed at the entrance of the Palace.

The Chief Minister condemned the practice of female foeticide in some parts of Salem District and Usilampatti in Madurai. She said, the Government in order to stop the inhuman practice, had launched a scheme to adopt female children. A Government following the path of ideals framed by Periyar, Perarignar Anna and Dr. M.G.R. and headed by a woman cannot tolerate this atrocities perpetrated on women, she said. The Chief Minister appealed against killing of female babies. She said helpless women could leave them in the care of the Government. She said, she had issued instructions to Social Welfare Department to place cradles in those areas so that the parents could leave their children.

The Chief Minister expressed happiness in providing help to the tune of Rs.62 crore. The following are the developmental schemes inaugurated by the Chief Minister.

★ TAMIN Graphite Mining Project at a cost of Rs.22 crore.

★ New sub-stations and office buildings of TNEB at a cost of Rs.5.30 crore.

★ School buildings, group houses, Jeevan Dhara wells at a cost of Rs.5.09 crore.

★ Drinking water supply schemes at a cost of Rs.4.35 crore.

★ Improvement to Rural roads at a cost of Rs.3.89 crore.

★ 'Kaviarasu' Kannadasan Manimandapam at a cost of Rs.55 lakh.

★ Check Dams and Government Buildings at a cost of Rs.2.75 crore.

★ Shopping complex at Karaikudi at a cost of Rs.24 lakh.

★ Introduction of 50 New Bus Routes.

★ Development of Housing Complex at Karaikudi by Tamil Nadu Housing Board under Small and Medium Town Schemes at a cost of Rs.1.53 crore.

★ Construction of Ownership flats at Sivaganga at a cost of Rs.86 lakh by Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

★ Rural Development Works at a cost of Rs.2.34 crore.

★ Drought relief schemes at a cost of Rs.61 lakh.

★ 2,448 Works under Special Self-sufficiency Scheme at a cost of Rs.6.53 crore.

★ Welfare measures for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections of Society at a cost of Rs.3 crore.

★ Distribution of benefits to 1,500 petitioners from Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar, Ramanathapuram and Kamarajar Districts.

Statue of Rani Velu Nachiar

Hon'ble Ministers Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhian, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Thiru S. Muthusamy, Thiru K.A. Sengottayan, Thiru S. Kannappan, Thiru G.Viswanathan, Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, Thiru K.P. Krishnan, Former Union Minister Thiru P.Chidambaram, and Industries Secretary Thiru C. Ramachandran spoke on the occasion. The Chairman and Managing Director, TAMIN, Thiru Dayaneswaran explained the project.

Thiru M. Thangavelu, District Collector, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar District proposed a vote of Thanks.

CRPF - MEANS IMPARTIALITY, SECULARISM, DISCIPLINE AND LOYALTY

Hon'ble Chief Minister

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

It gives me immense pleasure to be present at this passing-out parade of the Central Reserve Police Force. I congratulate the officers and the men who have participated in this excellent parade. I also wish to convey my best wishes to the recipients of the Medals. I am sure that the Sub-Inspectors and the Constables who have taken oath today and joined the mainstream of the Central Reserve Police Force, must be feeling a sense of pride at having become full members of this illustrious force.

The Central Reserve Police Force has had a glorious past and can be proud of its rich traditions. Since its inception, the Force has rendered valuable service in helping the State Governments and Union Territories to maintain Law and Order. The Central Reserve Police Force had to bear the first brunt of the Chinese attack during 1959, when 10 of its personnel laid down their lives fighting for the Nation on the 21st of October, 1959.

October 21 is observed in their memory as the Police Commemoration Day every year, all over the country. In 1965, the Central Reserve Police Force played a major role in repulsing the Pakistani attack at Sardar Post in the Rann of Kutch. The force also participated fully in 1971 War against Pakistan. The Central Reserve Police Force has won many laurels in fighting insurgency and in containing divisive, disruptive and communal forces, threatening the unity and integrity of the Nation.

The Central Reserve Police Force is now engaged in fighting terrorism and extremism in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. We are also aware of the assistance rendered by the Central Reserve Police Force to the Special Investigating Team and the Tamil Nadu Government, in tracking down the killers of the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and in controlling the activities of the LTTE in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere.

I learn that the services of the Central Reserve Police Force are now being requisitioned to a larger extent by the various

States, for a variety of purposes. The Force has achieved vital success in capturing arms and ammunition from militants and terrorists. In the process, I learn that 619 personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force have laid down their lives and over 2,336 have been wounded.

It is indeed, remarkable that as many as 517 personnel of the Force have been honoured and decorated with various gallantry medals and awards. Not content with this, the Central Reserve Police Force has excelled in the arena of Sports and Games as well. All these achievements would not have been possible but for the great sense of discipline, loyalty and devotion to duty which has inspired the men and the officers of the Force, over the years.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the Government of India has considered the Central Reserve Police Force as the premier uniformed national service. The Government of India has also taken many steps to expand the activities of the Central Reserve Police Force, to provide the necessary strength for the Force and the facilities to keep it in a trim and fighting condition. I am also happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force has the distinction of raising the first ever "Mahila Battalion".

I am informed that the Central Reserve Police Force has attached the greatest importance to 'Training'. Training is the key element for the proper functioning of any uniformed force. It helps to sharpen mental and physical capabilities. It keeps the personnel in touch with the latest developments in the field of arms and ammunition, and their use in the maintenance of law and order, and various other contingencies.

It also helps the personnel to get the necessary theoretical background, about the socio-economic situation of the society in which the Force will have to function. I learn that the Central Reserve Police Force has given its men systematic and extensive training, covering all conceivable aspects of duties likely to be entrusted to the personnel. The physical training and unarmed combat training that you must have undergone, I am sure, will enable you to feel self-confident while dealing with law-breakers and anti-social elements, even when you are not properly armed.

Very soon, you will be joining your units in the field, and you will have to put into practice, all that you have learnt here. You may face various difficulties in discharging your duties, during the initial stages. However, I am sure, the systematic training imparted to you, and the disciplined life that you have led here, will enable you to face boldly any situation, and will give you the necessary maturity to act according to the needs of the situation.

The Central Reserve Police Force is well-known for its impartiality, secularism, discipline and loyalty to the Nation. You must ensure that by your actions, you unfailingly uphold the motto of the Central Reserve Police Force, namely: "Service and Loyalty". I am sure, even under trying circumstances, you will uphold the image and traditions of the Central Reserve Police Force, and bring laurels to the Unit to which you belong.

Please remember that it is only by hard work and discipline that you can progress. Many of the Instructors whom you see here, have come up to their present positions, only by hard work and because of the disciplined life they have led.

I express the hope that all of you will have a bright future in the Force.

I urge you to maintain physical fitness and mental alertness throughout your career; to develop courage and the moral strength to deal with trying situations, and to earn renown for unquestioned loyalty to the Nation, rising above petty considerations and narrow mindedness.

On this important occasion in your life, I convey my sincere greetings to each one of you.

Thank you.

(The Hon'ble Chief Minister participated as the Chief Guest in the CRPF passing out parade and investiture ceremony held at Avadi on 24th October 1992 and spoke on the occasion).

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

30.9.92

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced that the Government is extending 50 per cent concessional travel facility for drama troupes in the State Transport Corporation buses. The Chief Minister said the Kalaivanar Arangam in Madras would be available at 50 per cent concessional rates for staging plays and dance programmes.

2.10.92

The Minister for food said the Government had embarked on a time-bound programme to revamp, 3600 PDS shops in Madras and other Corporations and 100 Municipalities. The Government had appointed 700 more junior inspectors whose responsibility would be to ensure the correct supply of various essential items to the retail outlets from the civil supply godowns.

3.10.92

The Minister for Law, said the Government had sanctioned Labour Courts at Vellore, Salem, Tiruchi, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli.

7.10.92

The Government of Tamil Nadu is now in the process of setting up an exclusive Committee under the Chairmanship of the Industries Secretary to tackle the problems of the small scale sector units.

10.10.92

★ The Government has instituted a special award to employers in the private sector who provide the maximum number of jobs to the handicapped. The special award, named after the Chief Minister will be given away on Republic Day. The winner will be selected by a panel comprising the Social Welfare Minister and senior officials of the Department.

17.10.92

★ Orders have been issued for recruiting, 3,000 ex-servicemen and 1000police personnel for the appointment in the Temple Protection Force. The appointment will be completed before November 30. Burglar alarms are being fixed in 337 temples.

★ The Government will make arrangements for poojas in 400 temples where they are not being performed now for lack of funds.

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu has ordered remission of "Kist" (land tax), in certain areas in the District of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Ramanathapuram and Chidambaranar, where the crop yield was less than 50 per cent due to inadequate rainfall.

20.10.92

The State Government has proposed to implement a special self-sufficiency scheme for Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.150 crore. The Government is examining a proposal to execute the scheme in three years, setting apart Rs.50 crore for each year.

Under the scheme the basic needs of the Town Panchayats like provision of drinking water, street lights, roads as also location of bus stands and community halls will be met.

The Government has alloted Rs.387 crore for the 386 Panchayat Unions in two stages for a similar scheme.

A Rs.530 crore scheme to provide drinking water to 9,000 rural settlements had been submitted to the Central Government for being forwarded to the World Bank for getting its aid.

23.10.92

The Minister for Transport, announced that the Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister seeking the Centre's permission to export sandalwood from the State. He said Tamil Nadu had a stock of sandalwood logs worth Rs.35 crore.

27.10.92

The State Government announced an additional instalment of dearness allowance to pensioners and family pensioners with retrospective effect from July 1, 1992 at the same rates announced by the Union Government.

The revised DA will be at the rate of 83 per cent as against the present 71 per ent for those drawing pension upto Rs.1,750. The rate will be 62 per cent as against 53 per cent for those drawing above Rs.1,750 and upto Rs.3,000 and 54 per cent as against 46 per cent for those drawing above Rs.3,000. The pensioners will get a minimum benefit of Rs.45 and a maximum of Rs.312 per month.

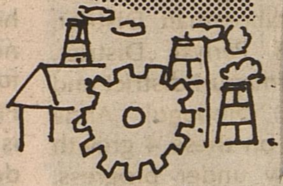
The revised DA will apply to all Tamil Nadu State pensioners, family pensioners including those of local bodies and aided educational institutions, and those families of deceased contributory provident fund, non-pensionable establishment beneficiaries of the State Government and the former district board who are in receipt of ex-gratia payment of Rs.150 per month.

The revision will benefit about 2.13 lakh pensioners and family pensioners. The total additional commitment will be Rs.26.17 crore per annum and Rs.17.45 crore in the current financial year.

★ The State Government has allocated Rs.1.5 crore under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the current year for Pudukottai District. Under this scheme 4,200 persons would be benefitted. Rs.63 lakh had already been spent and 1,800 persons benefitted. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana scheme Rs.5.73 lakh had been allocated for the current year for the District. This was disclosed by the District Collector.

★ The State Government is taking various steps to enable women to be self-employed. Under the Integrated development of women scheme, the Government has decided to set up artificial diamond polishing centres in Salem District. The training centres would be set up in 20 blocks in the district at a cost of Rs.80 lakh. About 400 women would be benefitted out of this.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDUSTRIES SECTOR



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, immediately on assumption of office, promised to take immediate steps to take Tamil Nadu to the top of the industrialised States in the Country. The Chief Minister held a detailed dialogue with industrialists where problems and prospects were discussed in depth. This led to the formulation of a comprehensive New Industrial Policy (NIP) which was hailed by industrialists as the blue print for the all round industrial development of the State. This policy framework has enabled the right focus on all key result areas. It has been the effort of the Government to ensure rapid and concerted action on every aspect of the new policy.

In this connection the Chief Minister took up a detailed review of the development in the industries sector on 16.10.92.

NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The Chief Minister enunciated the New Industrial Policy (NIP) with the following key objectives.

★ Provide an attractive stable package of incentives and tax reliefs that works.

★ Accord the highest priority to infrastructure development.

★ Initiate new major investments in the State to serve as mother industries.

★ Promote new investments.

★ Set out the policy on industrial relations and promote labour welfare.

★ Revive sick industries.

★ Take steps to revitalise the public sector.

★ Provide a new thrust for the development of small industries.

★ Set out a new mineral development policy to secure long term growth.

Industrial development takes a long time to be nurtured. Yet within the short period of 15 months, the new Government has made spectacular progress in all the key result areas outlined in the new policy. Despite the national economic crisis, Tamil Nadu has seen several landmark developments in the industrial sector which is a good augury for rapid future growth. It is a confident, resurgent State which is forging ahead with pathbreaking new efforts in the crucial industrial sector.

PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES

The Chief Minister has announced a most attractive package of incentives for new industries and expansions. Tamil Nadu can now rightly be proud of having the most comprehensive and attractive incentive package in the country. What is more important is that the package of incentives really works in Tamil Nadu.

The main features of the new package of incentives are summarised below:

★ Investment subsidy made available at 20% of fixed assets upto maximum of Rs.20 lakhs in 31 most backward taluks and 15% on fixed assets upto a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs in 82 backward taluks.

★ Electronics and leather industry given enhanced investment subsidy.

★ Thrust industries identified for investment subsidy.

★ 5% special subsidy for units employing more than 30% women in their workforce.

★ 15% subsidy given for captive power generation sets.

★ Mega projects given special subsidies to plan social infrastructure.

Projects with investments between Rs.50 crore and Rs.100 crore - **Rs.25 lakh**

Projects with investment between Rs.100 crore to Rs.200 crore - **Rs.50 lakh**

Projects above Rs.200 crore - **Rs.1 crore**

★ Standard scheme of 9 years

sales tax deferral in backward and most backward taluks and 5 years deferral in other taluks.

★ A special scheme of sales tax deferral introduced for large units.

Units with an investment of Rs.50 crore and above and below Rs.100 crore - **Waiver of sales tax for 5 years or deferral of sales tax for 10 years upto full value of investment.**

Units with an investment of Rs.100 crore and above and below Rs.300 crore - **Waiver of sales tax upto 6 years or deferral of tax for 12 years upto full value of investment.**

Units with an investment of Rs.300 crore and above - **Waiver of sales tax upto 7 years or deferral of tax upto 14 years upto full value of investment.**

★ Full exemption from electricity consumption tax for 3 years for new units.

★ Full exemption of stamp duty on all land purchased for industrial units in all industrial estates established by Government.

★ Captive generating units fully exempted from electricity duty.

★ Concessional electricity tariffs given for new industries.

Year I — 40%
Year II — 30%
Year III — 20%

Expansion units have also been made eligible for concessional tariffs.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

In the past, infrastructure development was characterised by sporadic half hearted attempts, with no clear well thought-out policy. The Chief Minister has outlined very perceptively a comprehensive strategy which has its focus on a smooth functioning infrastructure. The effort is to take Tamil Nadu to the top in providing the right infrastructure. The results are already impressive - a totally power cut free situation, a rapidly upgraded road network and innovative new water supply systems.

The Chief Minister had promised the establishment of a new Corporation to exclusively concentrate on infrastructure development. The new Corporation, TACID has not only been formed but is now busy with the establishment of 4 new growth centres at Gangaikondan in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District, Perundurai in Periyar District, Bargur in Dharmapuri district and Nilakottai in Dindugul Anna District. Work on these 4 growth centres is now under progress. The important aspect is that unlike in the past when announcements were made and no physical progress was made, TACID has been provided with funds and has made rapid progress in the establishment of these 4 growth centres at a total cost of Rs.125 crore. One more growth centre in Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District is also to be taken up. This is undoubtedly the biggest integrated infrastructure development programme ever taken up and will form the base for rapid industrial growth through the Nineties.

TACID has also taken up a special area development plan for Tiruppur, the hosiery boom town. A comprehensive Tiruppur development plan has been formulated at a cost of Rs.200 crore. Tacid will secure the funds from the Infrastructure Leasing Financing Corporation (ILFS) for this project.

The captive lignite mining and power generation project in the joint sector at Jayamkondam is making good progress. The key to the project is a proper mine feasibility report. The world's leading consulting firm has been engaged to prepare this detailed report. This will provide the basis for the early execution of this project. The Government will take all steps to ensure quick progress on this project which will be the bedrock of the States industrial development through the Nineties.

A major new initiative is the all out effort to establish the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor. A team of officers will proceed to Singapore shortly to initiate detailed discussions on new investments in Tamil Nadu. 700 hectares of land at Sholinganallur near Madras has been localised for locating the trade corridor. Preliminary engineering feasibility is underway to ensure quick development of this site.

MEGA INVESTMENTS

The Chief Minister has given the highest importance to the launching of massive new investments which will serve as mother industries leading to downstream and ancillary industrial development.

Tamil Nadu's declining share of Central investment is well known. Tamil Nadu's share has declined from 10% in 1969 to 5.21% in 1989. Tamil Nadu has not seen a single major Central investment for a long while. This situation of despair and drift has been corrected. The Chief Minister's personal and untiring efforts have resulted in the sanction of the prestigious Rs.2000 crore Arochem Aromatics plant. This is the most significant achievement in more than 2 decades. This project will provide the foundation for the rapid development of several downstream industries and will result in a total ultimate employment of 70,000 persons. The project is now poised to take off and the work on securing the land is at an advanced stage. This project promoted by SPIC and MRL ushers in a new golden era in the State's industrial development.

Tamil Nadu has been the home of the automobile industry. The Chief Minister has given a new im-

petus to the growth of this important industry with the clearance of a package of measures to facilitate the massive Rs.675 crore investment by Messrs. Ashok Leyland on new plants at Hosur. This project which has been launched will provide a new thrust to the growth of ancillary industries.

The long pending magnesite chemical beneficiation plant in Salem has finally been firmed up. This Rs.250 crore project to be implemented by Messrs. Khaitan Super Mag in the associate sector is another significant milestone.

Tamil Nadu Newsprint Limited is implementing a Rs.500 crore, one lakh tonne expansion project with the assistance from the World Bank. This massive project with state of the art technology represents another path breaking effort.

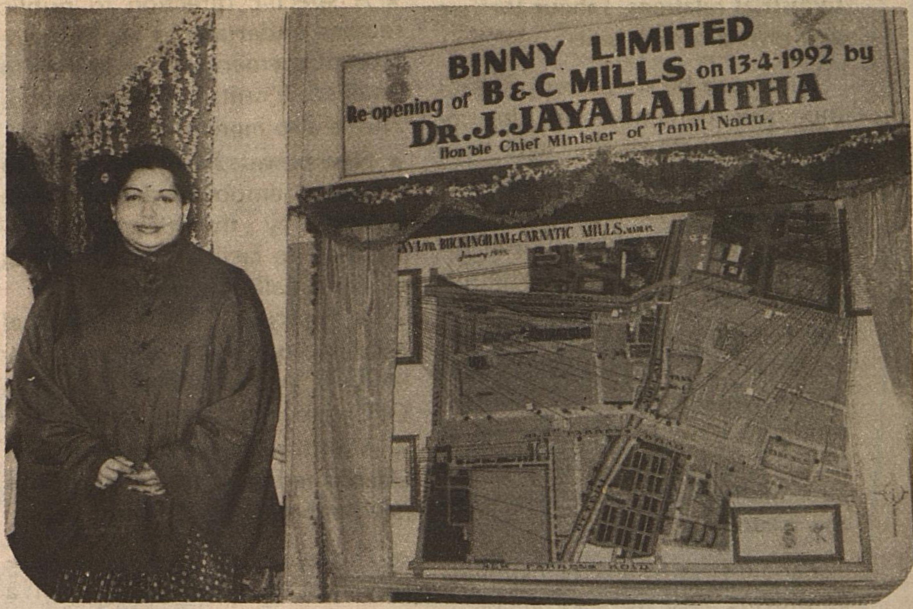
It would be no exaggeration to say that what could not be done even in a decade has been crystallised even within the short period of a year. The clearance of these mega projects and their actual grounding means that the launching pad for all round industrial development has been made available.

Promotion of New investments

The adoption of an entrepreneur friendly new industrial policy together with a total reorientation of escort services have provide the basis for a spurt in new investments.

TIDCO has been actively ensuring that project are actually brought on stream. Three projects have been brought to commercial production. These projects involve an investment of Rs.100 crore. A forth project namely RR Medi Pharm Limited with an investment of Rs.40 crore is slated to go into production before the end of the current year.

TIDCO has been able to galvanise 3 major projects with a total investment of Rs.350 crore. These 3 projects are - Salem Iron and Steel Company Limited, Rolled Aluminium Products in Chengalpattu-MGR District and a Video Cassette project in Thanjavur District.



TIDCO and ELCOT have 9 other projects in the pipeline which are under appraisal. The industrial environment has encouraged new investments and it will be the effort of the Government to promote these new investments actively.

GUIDANCE - the new industrial guidance and export promotion bureau has been established. It has brought out a comprehensive diskette for channelising prospective new investments into the State. It is now actively building up a technology data base. It will also identify and promote export opportunities. GUIDANCE will also promote NRI investments in the State.

It has been decided to launch an aggressive promotional campaign under which a team of officers will make detailed presentations of the investment possibilities in the State. These presentations will be made in other State capitals and major centres abroad. The systematic campaign together with prompt backing arrangements will be a key feature of the new promotional campaign.

Both SIPCOT and TIIC have achieved all time records in disbursements in 1991-92. TIIC reached a high of Rs.161 crore and SIPCOT Rs.41 crore. TIIC has planned to reach a disbursement level of Rs.180 crore in 1992-93 and SIPCOT Rs.50 crore. New difficulties have emerged in obtaining adequate refinance from all India financial institutions to reach the disbursement targets. Innovative new methods, together with disinvestments are planned to ensure the disbursement targets for 1992-93.

Plans to establish new sugar mills in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth, South Arcot and Chengalpattu-MGR Districts have been drawn up. Expansion cum modernisation projects are being implemented in 5 co-operative sugar mills. The focus will be on integrated sugar mill complexes to secure higher value addition.

Industrial relations, Labour Welfare and revival of sick units

There can be no better proof of the new dynamism in the industrial climate of the State than the fact that major units have been revived. Binny Limited employing 7000 workers remained closed for long. Its revival was beset with difficulties. With considerable tact, deft handling, the Mills have been reopened to the great satisfaction of the workers. A comprehensive modernisation plan estimated at Rs.120 crore is on the anvil to ensure that the chronic problems of the past are got over.

Standard Motors Limited employing 3000 workers has been reopened, thanks to the special efforts taken by the Chief Minister. This unit which was lying closed for years has commenced production.

A meaningful package of concessions has been worked out to facilitate the revival of MALCO. Coordinated efforts will be made to facilitate the early reopening of this unit.

REVITALISATION OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

A thorough case by case analysis of Public Sector undertakings which incurred net losses in 1990-91 has been completed. A comprehensive package to ensure better results has been evolved for each undertaking and this is under implementation.

Disinvestment plans in respect of Southern Structurals, Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation and Tamil Nadu Magnesium are under process by an expert Committee. A disinvestment proposal to make Tamil Nadu Explosives a joint sector unit is also under process.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Chief Minister has had a detailed dialogue with small scale industrialists. Following this, several new measures have been initiated.

★ A specific direction to public sector undertakings to ensure prompt payment within 30 days to small scale units has been issued. This is also monitored closely.

★ New powers have been given to a special empowered committee headed by the Secretary, Industries, to facilitate quick revival of sick small scale units.

★ A massive new functional estates programme with an outlay of Rs.70 crore supported by the OECF Japan has been launched.

★ A venture capital fund has been established to facilitate innovative new technologies.

★ The release of state capital subsidy has been accelerated on a stage by stage basis to ensure completion of projects in time.

The results of the promotional policy are spectacular. In 1991-92 against a target of 15,400 units, 17,422 new units have been registered. Further in 1992-93 even in a period of 6 months 11,900 units have been registered against the target of 20,100 units.

It has been a year of accelerated growth with an emphasis on technological upgradation.

Mineral Development Policy

It is the policy of the Government to secure for the State orderly development of its mineral wealth with due regard to environmental concerns. The exploitation of granite, lignite, limestone, etc., will be regulated with this objective in mind.

A new policy on granite has been initiated. In the 3 months since the new policy has been initiated 19,000 cubic metres have been authorised for export by TAMIN. This compares very favourably with the monthly average of about 5,000 cubic metres before the new policy came into force. There has been no let up or down turn in exports consequent on the new policy. It only provides the basis for the organised development of granite processing in the State. In fact requests for tie ups with TAMIN to implement new projects in the joint sector have been received. The accent will be on full accountability, orderly development and value addition in the State.

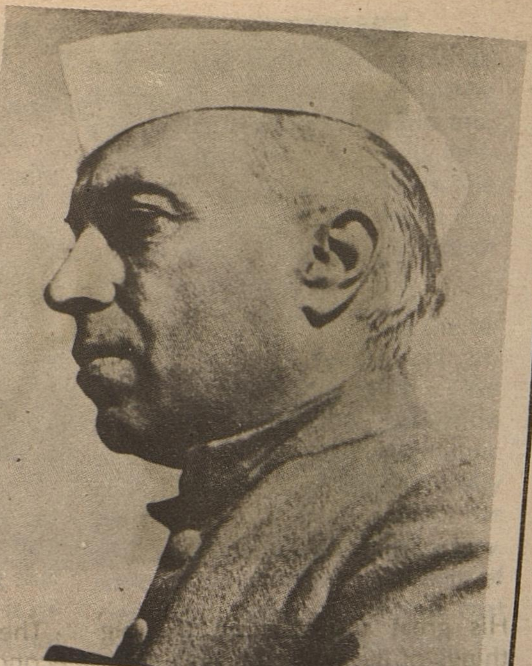
TAMIN has registered record profits in 1991-92. It has taken up the graphite beneficiation project at Sivaganga. This project had been languishing for years. State of art technology has been secured and high purity graphite will be produced in the new unit at Sivaganga. This unit will pave the way for several downstream units in an industrially backward area. The Chief Minister launched this project on 21st October 1992. A new granite tiles plant with significant value addition is nearing completion at Bargur.

The new granite policy and the bold new initiatives now launched will secure for Tamil Nadu the sustainable and accelerated growth of the granite industry.

In the last 15 months, the country has been in the grip of a severe economic crisis together with industrial recession. Even in this situation Tamil Nadu has shown the way with a strong commitment to rapid industrial growth. The base for sustained growth through the Nineties has been established. Tamil Nadu is emerging as the most attractive destination for new investment. The concerted steps to upgrade infrastructure, provision of a stable and attractive package of incentives and tax reliefs and intensive promotion efforts have already yielded spectacular results. These far reaching changes have been possible due to the vision and dynamic leadership of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister has insisted on result oriented action to secure for the State accelerated and sustained development in the industrial sector.

Nehru — A clean advocate of great ideals

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan



Nehru is unquestionably one of the world's great men. He is known as a political leader. But like many of his countrymen who have earned that distinction, he has much more than political leadership in him. His main work till now has been with the political welfare of his people, but that side of his life is just one aspect of a personality more than usually many-sided and complete. Those who know him at close quarters will testify to his wide-roving curiosity his intense and passionate interest in every phase of life. I have rarely met another with so wide a range of interests and enjoyment one who seemed to find such intense pleasure in so many different things, great and small, science and philosophy, history and archaeology, sport and solitary walks. Few loved leisure more or used it better. He is not an erudite scholar, but he knows a good deal about a good many things. He seldom travelled without books. The nobility of his worn features at sixty, the look in his eyes of yearning, and his nature, warm, full of sensibility and even tenderness, if such a term can be applied to one who for a long period of his life had dealt in the rough and tumble of public life, reveal a reflective and artistic temperament, which throws itself with delight in to the daily tasks, whether he be addressing large crowds in India or debating with fellow Prime Minister in London. As a man he is sensitive, gentle and kind. He is loyal to his friends, sometimes loyal to a fault. His sincerity is transparent, even when he says things which would have been better left unsaid.

He has few friends. He is essentially a lonely man. The crowds attract him and he is attracted by them. In company he is youthful, light-hearted; these are the usual devices of covering up one's inner loneliness.

His writings show a warm love for humanity, an intensity of emotion, a wide range of imagination. He again, holds up before our vision vast horizons, large perspectives. In his delineation of history there is more vision than analysis. His mind is fited to deal with large issues rather than with small disputes, dominant principles rather than with the casuistries incidental to passing controversies. The gift of overlooking details and difficulties is a part of the genius of leadership. If great writers are those who communicate to their readers the tremor of their souls, then Nehru is a great writer. The discoveries of modern science enchant him and give him a sense of proportion and poise. What, after all, is human civilizations, which may be at best 6,000 years old compared to the age of the human race, of life on this planet, of the planet itself, of the solar system, of the galaxy in which our solar system is but one grain of dust, or of the immensely vaster and older stellar cosmos?

Nehru book doubts

Where the personal element appears in his writings, we find a very loveable modesty, an admission of uneasy thoughts and doubts, and an impatience for change which he does not conceal.

Since I first heard him he has improved as a public speaker. The strength of conviction, the fervour of emotion, the sincerity of feeling, make a deep appeal to the crowds who hand on his words.

His great speeches on the big things of life when he feels them in his bones belong to the highest kind of oratory. On such occasions he orders his ideas, but leaves the words pretty much to the inspiration of the moment. We hear it said that Nehru speaks too often. But leaders have to spend a large part of their time capturing the imagination of the people.

It is fortunate for this country, that Nehru has been at the head of the administration after the transfer of power on August 15, 1947. When the two Dominions came in to being, cutting in two the Provinces of the Pubjab and Bengal, communal fury spread over large parts of the country. Gandhi attempted to extinguish these flames by his missions of peace in Bengal and Delhi, and in the end he paid the price of his life for the noble cause of communal unity. "Greater love hath no man than this that man lay down his life for his friends". Nehru risked his life to bring peace and protection to the afflicted, and worked for the same end. While Gandhi took his stand on the will of God and the inner voice, Nehru is sustained in his conviction by his high sense of duty and political reason. They adopt different approaches but aim at the same goal.

They both believe that economics and politics are not the whole of life. Beyond all material interests, behind all clash of creeds, beyond all the illusions of egoism, individual and collective, there is in almost all men a sense of values, of social obligations of things of beauty, which are somehow beyond question, and which humanity must not betray whatever be the cost it may have to pay in discipline and endurance. The kingdom of heaven is within us fighting against the brute forces of the world. The essential decency of human nature is attracted by love as a virtue. It only requires cultivation for us to be able to sacrifice the profits of power for the integrity of spirit.

Political freedom both for Gandhi and Nehru is essentially a means for the increase of virtue and greatness, for moral and spiritual emancipation, for liberation from the sins of inertia and cowardice, hatred and uncharitableness. Political liberty is a means for the establishment of social equality and fraternity. We must widen and fortify the freedom we have won, secure justice for all classes, vanquish the oppression of economic dictatorship. We must achieve a casteless and classless society through a non-violent social and economic revolution.

Human freedom

While Nehru does not belong to the Socialist Party, he represents the socialist movement in the country. While he is keenly appreciative of the social work which the Soviet Revolution has achieved, he is critical of the machanisation of life which it has produced. As a sensitive artist and believer in human freedom, he has no sympathy with the tendency to standardise men's lives, their work and play attitudes. By making all citizens at home and school, in factory and field, conform to certain rigid patterns we create deep discords, tensions and inhibitions. Nehru is opposed to any system which eliminates the human from man.

In the supreme issue which divides the world today, democracy versues totalitarianism, Nehru's sympathies are clear. Democracy is based on a growing solicitude for freedom and justice while totalitarianism is based on a negation of both. Nehru is on the side of democracy, but he knows clearly the motives which help to spread Communism, the attraction it has not only for the proletariat but for the intellectual cynics and diffidents. Communism thrives on the mental and social wreckage which the two world wars have produced. Hunger and misery generate hate and Communism.

If governments do not learn to adjust themselves, to remove poverty and unemployment, frustration and discontent, they invite the spread of Communism. As long ago as 1930, in his Presidential Address at the Lahore Congress, Nehru defined his position: "I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican, and am no believer in kings and princes, or in the order which produces the modern kings of In-

dustry, who have greater power over the lives and fortunes of men than even the kings of old, and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy... The Congress, it is said, must hold the balance fairly between Capital and labour, and Zamindar and Tenant. But the balance has been, and is terribly weighted on one side and to maintain the status quo is to maintain injustice and exploitation. The only way to do right is to do away with the domination of any one class over another..

Socialist movement

His friends complain that Nehru is growing less enthusiastic about these great ideals which he proclaimed all through his political life, that as the head of the Government he is compromising with vested interests, that he is not able to rise above his surroundings. It is true that these ideals cannot be accomplished within a few weeks or months. Even to boil water, we require time as well as heat. The Socialist programme is a long one on which we have to work with zeal and determination. It is too soon to judge, as Nehru has not been long in office. It is possible that any hurried decisions may precipitate chaos, which will expose the country to the very danger which we wish to avert. It is unfortunate that the Socialist Party, which worked us vigorously and suffered as nobly as any other section of the Congress, is in the Opposition. Every revolutionary party like the Congress shows its unity and strength before it comes into power but, after defeating the enemy and achieving power, it begins to crumble and split from internal strife. Labels do not matter. Different systems may be helpful or harmful in different circumstances. We should not give up our faith in establishing a Socialist Democracy. If we stifle opposition, resent criticism, we tend to become totalitarian. The present government is facing that danger. A government which is insensitive to criticism, which is not conscious of its failures, will cease command respect. Chivalrous, proud, eager and impatient to bring about revolutionary changes in India's social and economic structure, Nehru can still direct the Socialist movement to the benefit of India and the world. Nehru the Prime Minister must get closer to Nehru the Socialist.

We must rescue the race of man from its tendancy to self-destruction. It can only be done by steadfast loyalty to the principles of democracy and freedom. Nehru has a clean and consistent record as an advocate of these great ideals. Even in pre-independence days, he stood against Fascism and Imperialism, in Manchuria, China, Abyssinia, Spain, Czechoslovakia. He has now become recognised by the oppressed and suffering people as the friend to turn to for sympathy and advice, for practical help too, when help is feasible. He is convinced that India represents the voice of Asia and will have a formative role in shaping the future of the world.

In his inaugural speech at the recent Delhi Conference on Indonesia, Nehru said: "We represent the ancient civilisation of the East, as well as the dynamic civilisation of the West. Politically we symbolise, in particular, the spirit of freedom and democracy, which is so significant a feature of new Asia". Nehru is anxious that Asia should not lose her Individuality. She must preserve her character while accepting whatever is vital in other countries. If we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future. Under his leadership, Asia is reclaiming her place in the world's councils.

There is one thing of which all men are equally ignorant, and that is the future, but we can be sure of this that Nehru's achievements are of the kind that do not vanish on the wings of time. He has built for himself an Imperishable monument, and his name will be long remembered as one of the great fighters for human freedom.

—Courtesy: Co-operative Life. (The Journal for Indian Co-operatives.)

Tmt. Indira Gandhi

Thirumathi Indira Gandhi was a world leader. She relentlessly worked for world peace. She was the hope of the poor people of our country. She dedicated her life for the cause of National integrity. Only a strong and united India would be a fitting memorial to Thirumathi Indira Gandhi.

— Dr. M.G.R.

MILESTONES IN THE LIFE OF TMT. INDIRA GANDHI

8th Feb. 1916 : The marriage of Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamala Kaul.

19th Nov. 1917 : Birth of Indira Priyadarshini.

Dec. 1923 : Indira enrolled in Modern School.

18th Sep. 1932 : Indira meets Mahatma Gandhi who was in Jail.

26th March 1942 : Marriage of Indira and Feroze Gandhi.

20th Aug. 1944 : Rajiv born.

14th Dec. 1946 : Sanjay born.

27th May 1964 : Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru passes away.

June 1964 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in as Central Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

24th Jan. 1966 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in as Prime Minister.

13th Mar. 1967 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in for a second time as Prime Minister.

19th July 1969 : Tmt. Gandhi Nationalizes 14 major banks.

18th Mar. 1971 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in for a third time as Prime Minister.

21st Mar. 1977 : Tmt. Gandhi resigns.

15th Jan. 1980 : Tmt. Gandhi returns as Prime Minister.

23rd June 1980 : Sanjay Gandhi dies in air-crash

March 1983 : Tmt. Gandhi elected Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

31st Oct. 1984 : Tmt. Gandhi passes away.

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Prof. Dr. B.P. RAJAN
Vice-Chancellor
The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.
Medical University

The Act establishing the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University came into force in September 1987, the University started effective functioning from July 1988. This University has just completed four years since its inception. The performance, the progress and the achievements made during the period between the first convocation and the Second Convocation are presented here.

Medical Education has been going through a rapid change. It requires to be more realistic and appropriate. There is an urgent need for excellence and uniformity in standards of Medical Education.

The University is designed to promote academic excellence in the field of Medical Education and is expected to bridge the widening gap between Indian and International Standards of Research in Health Sciences.

This University aims at standardising Medical Education and Medical Research.

Administrartive Office

The Administrative Office of the University is functioning from a rented Seven Floors building owned by Periyar Trust, Madras-7. The Library, the Department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre are functioning in a separate portion of a building in A.R. Complex on the Poonamallee High Road, which is within 2 minutes walking distance from the administrative office.

To designate the location of the University

The Head Quarters of the University has to be located within the limits of the Madras Metropolitan Planning Area as defined under Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras Act 1987.

The Government has allotted the vacant land of the T.B. Sanatorium measuring about 22-24 Acres abutting the G S T Road to the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University for locating its

Campus. However, since most of the institutions affiliated to this University are located in the city itself, constraints will be felt in making frequent contact with the University if located at the T.B. Sanatorium. Hence the possibility of obtaining suitable alternative accommodation with in the city was explored. The Vice-Chancellor and the officials of the University have found a suitable site near the King Institute, Guindy, comprising over 95 Grounds of vacant land just opposite to the SPIC Buildings. It could be a convenient site to facilitate students and faculty members from various institutions and authorities calling at the University periodically.

The Honourable Minister for Health, Tamil Nadu Government had also inspected the site along with the Vice-Chancellor, Public Works Department's officials and were satisfied with the proposal to build the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Complex.

It is also proposed to construct a block to locate the Regional Medical Library and the Department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre in the same campus. This will facilitate the students and faculty members to use the MEDLARS reference retrieval system and other data bases available in the country. The research scholars will also be able to use the sophisticated equipments and other resource of the University's Research Department of Experimental Medicine.

All other allied buildings for the University such as Hospitals, Research Centres will however be constructed at the T.B. Sanatorium in the Vacant land already Assigned to this University.

In addition to the allotment of the land at T.B. Sanatorium, 235 Acres of land has been set aside in Erumaivetti Palayam Village in Ponneri Taluk for future expansion of the University. The matter is under the consideration of Government of Tamil Nadu awaiting an inspection report from the Collector of Chengai-MGR District.

Authorities of the University

Authorities of the University are:

The Senate, The Governing Council, The Finance Committee, The Standing Academic Board, The Faculties, The Board of Studies and Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes.

The General Statutes of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University were framed and elections were held for various authorities.

Statutes framed

The statutes framed by the University have been assented to by the Chancellor and published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazettee.

Academic Wing

During the year in review the following changes have been introduced in the Academic Wing of the University.

Eight new centres have been recognised for Research and Ph.D Programmes. viz.

1. Department of Diabetology, Madras Medical College, Madras.

2. Department of Plastic Surgery. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.

3. J.S.S. College of Pharmacy, Udagamandalam.

4. Department of Rheumatology, Madras Medical College, Madras.

5. Department of Community Medicine, Christian Medical College, Vellore.

6. Voluntary Helth Services, Adayar, Madras.

7. Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chengalpet.

8. Fredrick Institute of Plant Protection and Toxicology (FIPPAT), Padapai.

The total number of candidates registered for Ph.D. have risen to 84 during the academic year.

Two candidates have submitted thesis for D.Sc. and the reports on one of these has already been received.

Six ful time Research Scholars have been awarded Research Fellowships at the rate of Rs.2,000 per mensem for a period of two years.

The fifteen Boards of Studies have been reconstituted by the elected Governing Council and approved by Standing Academic Board.

Nine Faculties have been formed with Presidents and members for each Faculty.

The following New Courses have been introduced.

1. Post-graduate Diploma in Nutrition and Dietetics.

2. Post-graduate Diploma in Community Health.

3. M.D. Geriatrics

4. M.D. Family Medicine

5. D.M. Clinical Pharmacology

6. D.M. Rheumatology

Preliminary studies have been carried out to introduce new courses in Sports Medicine and Yoga and Naturopathy. Syllabi and curriculam for M.Sc. in Epidemiology, M.D. in Hospital Administration and D.M. in Rheumatology have been approved. 3 years Bachelor's degree course in laboratory technology is likely to be introduced in some of the affiliated institutions shortly.

During this period 12 boards of studies meetings were conducted for finalisation of guidelines and

updating of the curriculum of the various courses. A total of 5 Standing Academic Board meetings have been conducted to approve the decisions of the Boards of studies and incorporating them into the regulations of the University.

Expert Committees for the various courses conducted by this University have been constituted in order to give expert opinions in relation to equivalence, eligibility and starting of new courses. The Academic Wing is preparing to bring out the regulations and curriculum for the different courses conducted by the University at the Post-graduate and Under-graduate level in the form of printed booklets.

Department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre

One of the main objectives of the University as defined in Section 4 of Chapter II of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras, Act, 1987 is that the University should provide "for dissemination of knowledge in the field of Medical Science and to institute research posts and to appoint persons to such posts and to develop research facilities".

It has been the "felt need" of the Medical Scientific Community to have "State of the art" research instruments for the research projects to compliment the existing equipments in Medical Colleges.

The CSIO had been associated with the University from its inception in the development of its research activities. For UGC to recognise the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University it is required to have at least five departments directly under the University's administration.

With this background the University has established the Department of Experimental Medicine and the Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre. Reader, Lecturer, Laboratory attender, and support staff have been appointed to work in the Department. The Department is located in A.R. Complex, just above the University's Medical Library. This is a large rented premises. The area has been divided to house the staff rooms; Laboratory bay for sophisticated instruments with adequate bench space, routine laboratory rooms and rooms for the research scholars. There is ample space available for the visiting research scholars.

The following fields of research have been identified:- a) DNA based Techniques in the early diagnosis of the Tropical Diseases and AIDS.

Several tropical diseases have a high prevalence rate in the State of Tamil Nadu. They are Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Malaria. AIDS (HIV) infection is yet another important new comer, the incidence is second to Bombay. Therefore study of these diseases is imperative. All the above mentioned diseases are not easy to diagnose in early stages of the infection. The University envisages to use the recent knowledge in Molecular Biology to pioneer in the development of sensitive and specific DNA based assays to detect early onset of the infection.

One such test is Polymerase chain reaction. Plans are slated to set up this sophisticated technique in the laboratories of the Experimental Medicine. It is imperative to expose the Medical community to the recent explosion of knowledge in Molecular Biology.

Animal Husbandary is essential in Medical research. Animal models will be used in Experimental drug assays.

b) Expert System

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University in collaboration with the C.S.I.O. has set up a project to develop a software expert system to diagnose and suggest treatment schedules to some of the common diseases. These expert systems are in the fields of Clinical, Epidemiological and Bio- Medical areas of health care. The Expert systems when developed will be appropriate and will address themselves to the national health priorities and assist in training. Once these are developed it will assist the Medical personnel in rural areas in the management of patients when specialists are not available for consultation. The expert systems can be shared via satellite, and will be useful in Medical Libraries.

The following collaborative projects are set up in a phased manner:-

1. Cardiovascular diseases.
Expert systems for Ischemic Heart Disease and Rheumatic heart Diseases.

2. Neurological Diseases.
Expert Systems for head Injuries

3. Child Health
Expert System for Premature infant Computerised Ventilator treatment.

c) Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre.

The Sophisticated Instruments purchased so far are:

High Pressure liquid Chromatography. (HPLC) UV Spectrophotometer. Computerised Densitometer. Milopore Water Purifying System. PCR Machine. Fluorescent Microscope. Inverted Microscope. Shaker Incubator. Laminar Flow Bench. CO2 Incubator. Elisa Reader and Cryostat.

These have been imported at a cost of Rs.50 lakh. More

sophisticated equipments are needed for the department.

Meanwhile research work has been commenced in the existing premises and three candidates have registered for Ph.D. Programme.

One Post Doctoral Research fellowship has been awarded by "Talwar Foundation" New Delhi to carry on research to study the Interleukin2 profiles in infectious diseases and atheromatous plaques obtained at by-pass surgery or at transplantation surgery. Three candidates for Ph.D. programmers are working on the following subjects.

1. Profiles of Trace elements in the South Indian normal and malnourished children of Tamil Nadu.

2. Evaluation of Immunological methods for early diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

3. CD4 + and CD8 + Lymphocytes in South Indian AIDS patients.

The following research projects have been submitted for funding. They are:

1. Major histocompatibility complex class II antigen expression in Monkey Sciatic Nerves. UGC

2. Diagonosis of Tuberculosis by DNA Amplification in the Lymph nodes of Children.

- Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.

3. Detection and identification of the M. Leprae in Clinical Specimens and MFP tissues by PCR.

- Department of Bio-Technology, New Delhi.

4. To develop software expert system for training and management of Heart attacks, Rheumatic fever, head injuries and in premature infant Ventilatory treatment.

- Government of Tamil Nadu.

Research is an important aspect of learning and Medical Research in particular is an integral part of Medical Education. The Governing Council has enabled the University to start the department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated medcial Instrumentation Centre. This will enable the University to initiate research and also to co-ordinate the research activities of the affiliated institutions. Every effort is being made to procure funds besides the Government of Tamil Nadu, from other sources such as ICMR, WHO, UGC, Department of Science and Technology and other national and international agencies. As we secure funds it will also be possible to embark on the research Projects.

Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Library, Madras.

There is a need to develop a Medical Library and related facilities in the city of Madras, several libraries of the affiliated institutions of the University are not in a position to procure all the required Medical books and journals due to the financial constraints. It is the objective of the University to set up a centralised library facilities in the city for the use of the Post graduate and faculty members of the affiliated institutions.

As a first step in this direction a Library started functioning at the Basement of the University building.

Due to the need for more spacious accommodation, the library has been shifted and has started functioning at A.R. Complex, adjacent to the University's administrative block.

The following facilities are available in the library.

a) Reprographic Services:

Photocopy facilities are available at the nominal charge for the users.

Microfiche - Reader - Cum - Printer has been imported for the use of microfilms. Several users are using this facility.

b) Audio Visual facilities:

The Library is well stocked with film and video casettes on Health Sciences.

VCR and TV Monitor and overhead projector are available.

c) To establish MEDLARS connection at the University Library.

As the existing biblographic services are inadequate to meet the Medical Community's demands for rapid dissemination of new scientific information so critical to leading edge research, to high quality medical training and to advancing health care practices, the Vice-Chancellor, has given impetus that the University Library be connected forthwith with Indian Medlars Centre, New Delhi via satellite and earth station.

The Library functions on all days in the year between 8 am and 8 pm.

The Library is well stocked with Journals and Books. The Central Government, New Delhi has accredited this University's Library as a Regional Medical Library. So far a sum of Rs.40 lakhs has been incurred towards the purchase of medical books, Journals and other audio visual equipments for the library.

The Library besides offering traditional services will also be a centre where academic information management services will be available. Thereby taking the library into an "Electronic Environment".

University Computer Centre

In order to steramline the administration of the University,

Computer centre has been formed and equipped with Mini, Micro Computers and Software. The Systems Analyst and Programmer have been posted in the Computer centre.

The main aspiration of the Computer centre is to automate the functions of this University to the advantage of this University at all levels.

The Computer Centre has been entrusted in the areas of Office automation and Statistical analysis. A number of inhouse tailor - made software have been developed in the following areas:

Examinations, Library Management, Office Management and Finance Management.

This University has sponsored Basic training to the staff. Growth of professionalism is an essential ingredient in this University scenario. Considering this the Computer professionals of this University have been sponsored for Advanced training on Information Technology.

The Computer centre is putting its best efforts to bring Computer culture among the members of this University. Its ultimate aim is to bring everyone of this University closer to the Computer and enjoy the benefits of Computerisation.

Project Proposals

This University has the following proposals to establish various institutions mentioned hereunder at an estimated cost of Rs.167 crores during the VIII Plan Period. These project Proposals listed below have been sent to the Planning Commission and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

i) A Curriculum Development Centre is proposed to reshape, modify and develop the curricula and syllabi now being followed to suit the changing health needs of the masses and also as envisaged in the National health Policy and. Programmes taking into consideration the need for community orientation and the rapid advance made in health sciences in developed countries.

ii) P.G. Institute of Para-medical Health Sciences is to be established to fill up the wide gap in the supply of para-medical personnel and run courses like M.Sc. , Dietetics and Nutrition. M.D. Hospital Administration, B.Sc., Health Sciences and B.Sc., (Lab technology). The University plans to establish courses in a Medical Research Institute within the campus itself.

iii) An Institute of Public Health Research on the lines of the Communicable Diseases centre at Atlanta, U.S.A. to be organised to undertake public health surveys and epidemiological studies in order to improve the general health of citizens.

iv) P.G. Institute of Clinical Medicine and Research making use of the nearby Hospital Complex with newer departments of Experimental Medicine. Bio-medical Sciences, Bio-Physics, Applied Psychology, Bio-Statistics, Health Statistics, etc. attached to the Hospital which has about 1000 beds with usual departments which will be ultimately developed as an Institute excellence in medical sciences and research. This will take some years and development of this institution will have to be extended to IXth Plan period also.

v) Research Institute for Traditional Systems of Medicine is to be established to have clinical trials of various drugs of the three traditional systems viz. Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani and to assess the efficacy of these drugs in curing diseses as these medicaments of Indian systems are not only likely to be less expensive but also found acceptable to our rural patients.

vi) P.G. Institute of Parasitic Diseases to find out the root causes for persistence of parasitic diseases like Filariasis and analyse and adopt measures to totally eradicate them from the country.

vii) Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences to encourage research on drugs to cure diseases common in tropical countries and to colloborate with the industry to analyse and screen drugs.

viii) Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences to encourage research on drugs to cure diseases common in tropical countries and collaborate with the industry to analyse and screen drugs.

ix) Teacher Training Centre and a Countinuing Medical Education Programme to obtain, store and disseminate to teachers all the developments taking place in every part of the world regarding pedagogic techniques and to update the knowledge of teachers, by conducting Continuing Medical Education Programmes, who will be able to pass their knowledge and expertise on to the students and to the common man.

Workshops and Seminars under continuing Medical Education Programme

The Continuing Medical Education Programmes are needed to update knowledge and skills of health personnel and to bring changes in their attitudes for effective performance in the health field. It is felt that if continuing education is to focus on health care needs, it is necessary to take into account the desirability of introducing the inter-departmental, interdisciplinary and inter-disprofessional approaches for updating the knowledge of the health professionals.

With this object in view, the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical

University is regularly organising Workshops and Seminars to the Health Personnel involved in the Health Care Delivery Systems.

a) Workshops and Seminars organised by the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical Unitersity, Madras during 1990-92.

i) Workshops:

a) "Workshop on preparation of Multiple Choice Questions" in collaboration with National Board of Examination, New Delhi held on 21, 22 & 23rd of December 1990 at Sindoori Hotel.

b) Workshop on Health Research priorities in India in the year 2000 held on 14th, 15th March 1992 at Hotel Chola Sheraton, Madras.

ii) Seminars:

Special Lecture on German Interest in Siddha Medicine by Dr. C.S. Mohanavelu, Lecturer, Government Arts College, Madras on 17.11.90.

The University conducted 2 Meetings on Management of Family Planning Programmes under the Chairmanship of Thiru T.V. Antony, I.A.S., Ex-Chairman, Planning Commission to formulate training courses for Basic para-Medical Workers, Health Administrators and Medical Officers and formulation of curriculum for the under-graduate M.B.B.S. Course. The expert Committees have been formed to submit the modules for implementation of the Family Planning Programme by this University. Their reports are awaited.

b) Workshops and Seminars were co-sponsored by the University during 1990-92 for which financial assistance was extended by the University.

Student Welfare Activities:

i. Sports Meet.

Inter Collegiate Tournaments

To Cultivate interest and encourage the medical students in sports activities, Inter Collegiate Tournament 1991 was conducted by this University in February 1991 in the following games:

I Men:

Cricket, Basket Ball, Table Tennis (Singles & Doubles) and Chess.

II Women:

Basket Ball, Table Tennis (Singles & Doubles) and Chess.

Students from the affiliated Institutions of this University took keen interest and active participation in the tournament.

Thiru W.I. Davaram, I.P.S. Inspector General of Police (Law and Order), Tamil Nadu distributed the Prizes and certificates.

It is worth mentioning here that Shri Mohammed Rehan Sayeed, II MBBS Student of Madras Medical College, Madras has won Silver Medal at the Inter University Meet representing this University which was conducted on All India basis.

ii. National Service Scheme

N.S.S. activities have been started afresh by this University from the year 1991-92 onwards and implemented through the affiliated institutions of this University.

23 N.S.S. Units have been allocated to this University by the Director of Sports and Youth Services, Madras, which were redistributed to the 21 affiliated institutions.

The Director of Sports and Youth Services, Madras has alloted the following grant for the year 1991-92 to this University in two instalments, taking into account each Unit consisting of 100 students. Thus the allotment was made for the strength of 2,300 students.

	Regular activities Rs.	Sepcial camping Programmes Rs.	Total Rs.
I Instalment	88,550/-	86,250/-	1,74,800/-
II Instalment	88,550/-	86,250/-	1,74,800/-
Total	1,77,100/-	1,72,500/-	3,49,600/-

Out of the allocation of strength of 2,300 students to this University, 2,130 students (Boys: 1,280 + Girls: 850 = 2,130) have been enrolled under N.S.S. upto 31.12.1991.

Unlike other general Universities, this being the Medical University, imparting edcuation on health sciences, has to pay greater attention to Health and Family Welfare Programmes, Such as:

Programmes on mass immunisation;

Provision of safe and clean drinking water supply;

Training in First-aid;

Health Education and Primary Health Care work including medico-social surveys, detecting cases of malaria, AIDS etc and bringing medical aid to the suffering;

Population education and Family Welfare including organisation of campaigns for small family norms;

Each Unit implementing the above programme by adoption of a village, slum nearby to the institution, through scientific assessment/house-hold survey of Health and economic status of the community.

The above activities of N.S.S. are carried out by the Institutions by conducting Special camps for 10 days and one day health care camps to villagers including school children, in the selected areas and also through regular activities. Workshops, Seminars and Cultural meet etc. are conducted to create an awareness of health education, improvement of status of women and unity among the public, national

integration etc.

Recognition of Qualifications of the Medical University

The students admitted to various undergraduate and postgraduate medical courses on or after 1.3.1988 come under the purview of this Medical University. Stating the above facts, this University has approached the various National Councils for recognising the degrees to be awarded by this University. The Councils were also approached through the State and the Central Governments for granting recognition to the Degree. The Dental Council of India resolved to grant recognition based on which the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued notification on 5.6.90 amending the Dentists Act, 1948 to the effect that the Degrees and P.G. Diplomas in Dentistry awarded by this University on or after 24.9.1987 are recognised.

Similarly, the Pharmacy Council of India has informed us that the approval of their Council is not mandatory. Nursing Council and Central Council for Indian Medicine have been addressed for granting recognition to the Degrees. These are being pursued through reminders as well as personal contacts.

I am happy to report here that the Undergraduate Degrees, Postgraduate Diplomas and Postgraduate Degrees awarded by the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University which were previously recognised under different Universities have been recognised by the Medical Council of India in its Executive Committee meeting held on 20th August 1991 and approved by the General Body in its meeting held on 21st August 1991.

Funds for Maintenance

At present, the University has to receive all its financial requirements only from the State Government. The maintenance grant received so far from the State Government are:

a) April 90 to March, 91 Rs.80.00 lakh

Rs. 5.00 lakh (Building grant)

b) April 91 to March, 92 Rs.80 lakh

Rs.20 lakh (Building grant)

c) April 91 to July 92 Rs.50 lakh (Budgetary allocation)

The maintenance need of this University is being fully met from the grant given by the State Government and also by the amount received through the affiliated institutions towards Registration fees, Examiniation fees, etc.

As already stated under the caption, Projects of the University, proposals for financial assistance to the tune of Rs.167 crore for implementation during the VIII Plan period have been sent to the Planning Commission through the Government.

However, in order to augment the financial resources of this University for funding its various activities, the University has approached the Educational Trusts, Industrialists, Philanthropists etc. for liberal donation. Income-tax exemption under Sec.80(G) of the Income-tax Act has already been obtained by this University for donations received upto 31.3.93. Due to the untiring efforts of the University, endowments to the tune of Rs.13.75 lakh have been mobilised upto July 1992.

Besides, the University has also obtained recognition from the Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, declaring this University as a Recognised Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. This recognition has enabled the University to avail customs duty exemption on the import of equipments, instruments and consumables. The Government of India have also recognised this University as one eligible to receive contributions from Non-Resident Indians. In March, 1989 the Government of India have allotted the Registration Number; 075900497 in this regard.

In order to improve the financial position of the University for funding its various research and project activities, the State Government have already addressed the U.G.C. to recognise it as one, fit for grants under Sec. 12-B of the U.G.C Act, 1956. The Union Health Secretary has also addressed the Chairman, U.G.C. recommending this University for recognition by U.G.C. Continued efforts are being taken by this University through all sources to expedite the process by the U.G.C.

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University in the last four years has made tremendous strides in improving the medical education and research. Inspite of the constraints in funding and manpower the achievements are significant. In particular the standards maintained in the Examinations, affiliation, academic affairs and Medical informatics is noteworthy. This University requires additional funds from the State Government, UGC and the Government of India to successfully implement the programmes. Several officials from the neighbouring states had discussions to set up similar Health Sciences Universities in their States.

It is our dream that this University will grow from strength to strength and promote excellence in the Medical Education in the State of Tamil Nadu and will be a model Health Sciences University in the country.

TAMIL NADU POLICE

July 1991 to June 1992 was a year of high professional success and satisfaction for Tamil Nadu Police. Motivated by an extremely result- oriented Chief Minister, the State Police attained new heights of excellence in every sphere. The evil designs of an alien extremist outfit which was responsible for the unfortunate assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were effectively neutralized and peace and security maintained. Criminal Investigation received high priority and many sensational and difficult cases were solved with great ease. Perhaps most gratifying to the police leadership was the display of high morale by the subordinate ranks, a factor contributed by the Chief Minister's personal concern for and sensitivity to their welfare, as evidenced by a series of liberal measures enhancing their entitlements.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE LAW AND ORDER SCENE

Tamil Militancy Quelled

The present government took office under the shadow of a national tragedy and there was a justified fear psychosis in the minds of the public. Treating the elimination of such fear as the immediate priority, and taking the cue from the Chief Minister's clear perception of the magnitude of terrorist threat, the State Police launched a major offensive that yielded rich dividends.

Massive coming operations on and off the coast led to the arrest of more than 150 LTTE activists and sympathisers. An assortment of arms (146), including AK 47 rifles and other automatic weapons and ammunition (2000 rounds), were seized. In addition, sizeable quantities of explosives, transmission equipment, vehicles, boats and forged documents were seized. The heaviest blow for the militants was the successful closure of all avenues for smuggling of essential supplies such as fuel and medicine. Unregistered Sri Lankan Tamils have also been removed to the special camps set up in different districts. The process of repatriating them is in progress. It can thus be said without fear of contradiction that the backbone of the LTTE has been broken and their clandestine supporters belonging to a variety of Tamil chauvinistic groups rendered inactive to a great extent.

Commendable work of Armed Police

During the year, 10 companies of Armed Police were deployed to totally stop militant movement to and from the Tamil Nadu coast and to keep an eye on the activities of local elements supporting militants. For this purpose, 34 checkposts have been set up at strategic points. Apart from armed vehicular patrols, foot patrols are marched to inaccessible fishing hamlets. The scheme, still in operation, involves an extremely strenuous schedule for the Armed Police personnel who are also exposed to the risk of attack by well armed militants. Viewed in this background, the Armed Police performance has been highly praiseworthy and seizures (listed in the previous para) effected by them quite significant.

The alertness and dedication of TSP personnel were again in evidence from an incident reported from Delhi in January 1992. Two TSP constables on partrol duty at the local Tihar Jail, displayed extreme resourcefulness in locating a hole dug on the floor of the jail leading to a tunnel for a possible escape from jail by same inmates. This action foiled a major jailbreak and received high praise from the jail authorities and the press. The two constables were given handsome money rewards and accelerated promotion.

CRIME SITUATION

Incidence of Crime Stabilized

Taking into consideration cases of murder, in 1990 there were 1,654 murders, whereas in 1991 the incidence came down to 1,624 murders. As regards property crime, if we compare the periods 1.1.91 to 30.9.91 and 1.1.92 to 30.9.92, the incidence has come down from 26,032 cases to 25,609 cases.

Number of Sensational Cases Detected

The District Police and the Crime Branch CID scored many successes during the past year. A few of these were;

1. The arrest by Crime Branch CID of 8 persons belonging to the Veerappan gang who were responsible for an attempted bank robbery (4.7.91) at Pennagaram (Dharmapuri District);

2. The arrest (2.9.91) by Crime Branch CID of a 19 year old youth near Tirrupur who had threatened to kill baby filmstar Shamlee unless he was paid Rs. 50,000;

3. The seizure (19.8.91) of a large quantity of spirit, arrack, eleven vehicles, gelatine sticks (100), detonators (100), and cash Rs.14,09,150 from one Easwara Murthy of Devarayampalayam (Avinashi Police Station); and

4. The busting (August 1991) of a money circulation gang comprising five unauthorized financial firms of Salem town who had cheated a large number of persons leading to the arrest of 72 persons and recovery of Rs.1,53,92,118.

Narcotic work stepped up

The Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (NIB), a wing of the Crime Branch CID, turned out remarkable work during the year, 675 cases were detected, the major contribution from seizure (57,325 kgs) of Ganja. The total value of all seizures was Rs.11,57,64,440.

PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL UNITS

Enforcement of Essential Commodities Act Stepped up (Civil Supplies CID)

The free availability of essential commodities such as rice, wheat, edible oil, sugar and kerosene to the common man depends mainly on the zeal and efficiency with which the State's anti-smuggling and anti-hoarding machinery operates. In this regard, the role of Civil Supplies CID cannot be exaggerated. Notwithstanding its limited resources, the restrictions on its area of operations and the collusion of anti-social elements belonging to different strata of society, the Civil Supplies CID turned out excellent work during the past year. The unit conducted more than 5,900 raids all over the State and detected 4,290 cases. These included 509 hoarding and 842 smuggling cases. Anti-adulteration work (931) also received commendable attention. On the whole, 501 vehicles were seized and 513 persons arrested. The value of all the seized commodities was Rs.2,22,83,047. This included rice (Rs.77,25,969) and paddy (Rs.48,06,323).

Notable seizures during the year included:

i. A tanker with 12,000 litres of petrol in South Arcot District on 24.7.91;

ii. 9,212 kgs of adulterated tea dust in Coimbatore on 28.9.91;

iii. 600 Quintals of rice, 387 quintals of paddy and 8 lorries in Trichy District on 28.10.91;

iv. 8 lorries with 540 quintals of paddy in Trichy District on 3.12.91;

v. a lorry with 18.42 tonnes of palmolein in Madras City on 22.1.92; and

vi. 2,200 quintals of paddy and 131 quintals of rice in Periyar District on 30.1.92.

Protection of forest wealth strengthened (Forest Cell CID)

Tamil Nadu has abundant forest wealth which needs to be protected against poachers. This is a task mainly of the Forest Department. Significant assistance to them by

way of investigation of important cases of theft of forest wealth is rendered by the Forest Cell CID. While only this constitutes its charter of responsibility, the Cell, within the constraints imposed by its meagre manpower, also performs a limited preventive function.

The most valuable timber that is found in the State forests is sandalwood and this is the target of a majority of the poachers. Thanks to the initiative of the Forest Cell CID, 95 cases were detected. These yielded sandalwood worth Rs.63,50,456. Other scheduled timber accounted for 32 cases and seizures worth Rs.5,63,956.

Notable seizures during the year were

i. 2000 kgs of sandalwood worth Rs.3,50,000 at Maduravoyal on 20.7.91;
ii. 1008.5 kgs of sandalwood valued at Rs.2,00,000 on Salem-Harur highway on 20.9.91;
iii. 7,260 kgs of Red Sanders valued at Rs.87,120 at Alamadhi (Chengalpattu-MGR East) on 6.11.91; and
iv. 400 kgs of sandalwood valued at Rs.1,00,000 near Vellore on 23.6.92.

The notorious sandalwood smuggler Veerappan is still eluding the police dragnet. The Forest Cell CID, with the assistance of the District Police, has repeatedly combed the difficult terrain that borders Karnataka. Although this has not met with success, enough pressure has been maintained in the area to keep the Veerappan gang at bay. With the active collaboration of Karnataka Police, it is hoped that Veerappan will be captured in the near future.

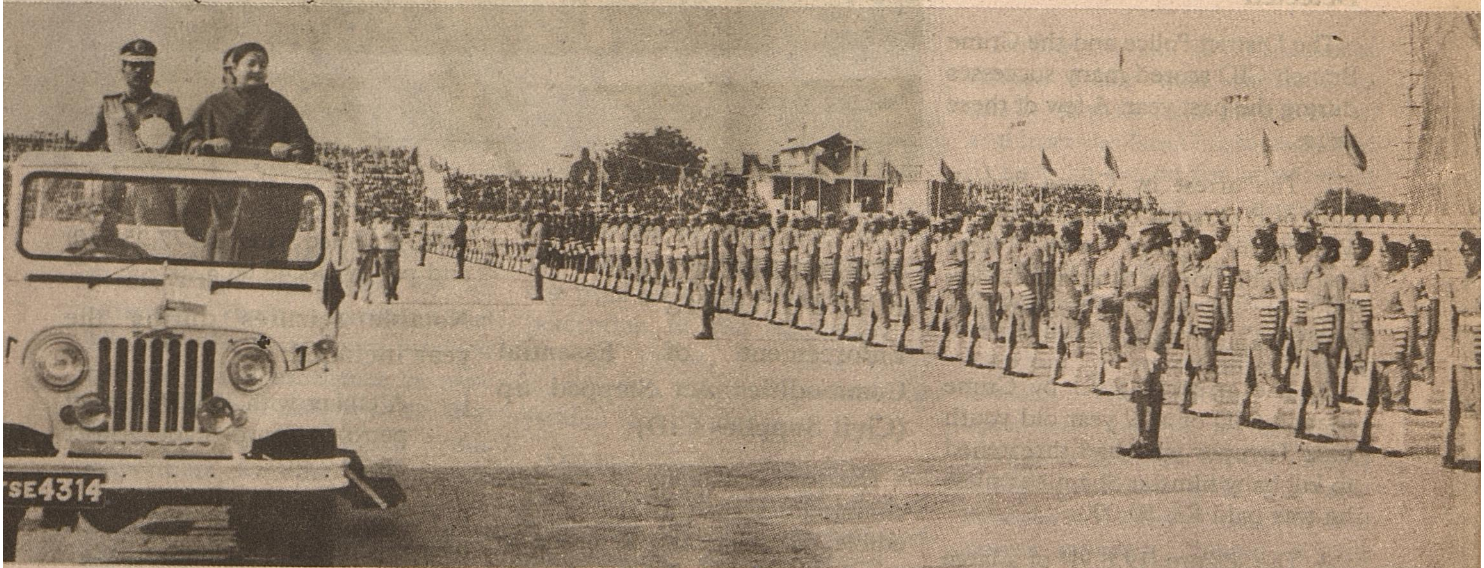
Prohibition enforcement stepped up (PEW)

In October, 1991, the State Government revived the defunct Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW). Consequently under the leadership of an inspector-General, 65 units, six flying squads and five check posts were created in the State. However, primary responsibility for enforcement was vested in the Local Police and Village Administrative Officers.

The PEW has been organising periodic massive raids in different parts of the State. These have yielded commendable results. A total of 4,05,728 cases have been detected. 1,59,77,931 litres of fermented wash were seized and destroyed. Besides, this, 35,08,932 litres of ID Arrack, 1,80,008 litres of rectified spirit, and 986 vehicles were seized. Most noteworthy however was the detention of 555 notorious bootleggers under the T.N. Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, etc., Act, 1982.

Traffic enforcement tightened

Enforcement of road traffic regulations received high priority. This was reflected in the accident figures. During the period, there was an addition of 1,85,567 vehicles to the road, representing a 12% increase over the previous year. As against this, fatalities on the road rose from 6,129 only to 6,295, a rise of less than 1%. Grievous injuries actually declined from 4,157 to 3,483.



IV - ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Police Acquires New Look

The present government assumed office against the backdrop of a highly disturbed security environment. The need to intensify action against terrorist elements was never before so pressing and it was therefore accorded high priority. Sensitive to the task, it initiated several measures to beef up the available equipment, thereby transforming the Tamil Nadu Police from a mere

conventional force into a sleek modern outfit capable of squarely meeting the terrorist challenge.

Police Budget Enlarged

The State Government, ever since it came to office, has been under a severe financial crunch. This has not however deterred it from strengthening the Police with additional manpower and equipment. Actually, the police budget for 1992-93 shows a 9% increase over the previous year.

New Tool to fight Terrorism created

Perhaps most significant is the creation of a Special Security Group (SSG) to protect dignitaries with high threat to their safety. Headed by a DIG, the SSG is a crack force of young and dedicated officers (90) and men (250) who have, within short time, acquired commendable professional competence. They are trained in tactics, personal protection, contact karate, reflex shooting and a few other special exercises. The SSG has state-of-the-art communication facilities, a full-fledged kennel, a driving school and an anti-sabotage squad. It can also boast of an accomplished training wing which, apart from training SSG personnel, has the potential and resources to train the rest of the State Police in countering terrorism.

An anti-terrorist commando squad is proposed in every district. This squad will initially be trained by the NSG and BSF, and subsequently by the SSG.

More Mobility for Field Personnel

The State Government has decided to provide at least one vehicle (a jeep or motorcycle) to every one of the 1,075 Police Stations. In pursuance of this, 331 vehicles have been received during 1992, pushing up the fleet strength to 3,980.

Women's interests protected

It is an accepted fact that women, more than men, need the protective arm of the Police. It is also known that women fight shy of going to the male- dominated Police Station. As a result, a majority of women needing police services badly, suffer in silence. In order to overcome this major lacuna in the police set_up, the present Government ordered the opening of an all- women police station which started functioning at Thousand Lights on 13.4.92. The Station has been a great success judged from the number of complaints received and disputes resolved.

Women Police now constitute an important wing of the department. Their special requirements on duty are continually assessed and action initiated. An instance in point is the Chief Minister's personal initiative to bring about changes in the uniform provided to women police personnel. These have ensured greater comfort and smartness to such personnel while on duty.

V - DISCIPLINE, MORALE AND WELFARE

Discipline Maintained

An indisciplined police force that resents accountability is

antithetical to democracy. The State Government, while displaying great consideration to the well being of the average policeman, has made it clear to him that any transgression of the code of conduct prescribed for him, will be dealt with severely. It has effectively conveyed the message that he is accountable to the public and that his motto should be prompt and fearless service to the common man. Accordingly, whenever a policeman, irrespective of rank, is found guilty of misdemeanour, the State Government has acted quickly and firmly. Since July 1991, departmental action has been initiated in 44 instances of alleged misbehaviour with the public. Those proceeded against included 9 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 68 Police Constables.

Prompt Action in Custodial deaths

Deaths in police custody are an unfortunate phenomenon and every measure has to be adopted to prevent them. The State Government has taken a serious view of this and has initiated prompt action in each case. A recent instance to substantiate this is the 'Man Missing' case of Crime Branch CID registered in 1989. Investigation revealed that the missing person Vadivelu had been questioned by Walajabad Police Station personnel in a case of murder and that he died in their custody. Following Government direction, on 22.11.91, a chargesheet u/s 330, 348 & 302 r/w 201 IPC was laid against two Sub-Inspectors and u/s 201 r/w 109 IPC against one Head Constable, one Police Constable and a private individual. The case was vigorously pursued in Court. On 17.7.92, both the SIs were sentenced to Life Imprisonment, while the others were acquitted.

In the most recent case which was reported from Annamalainagar Police Station, in which a man had been allegedly tortured to death in police custody and his wife raped in such custody, the Chief Minister, on her own initiative, ordered a judicial enquiry. Further, 5 policemen, including 2 SIs. were arrested, and the CB CID is investigating the case registered in this connection.

Taking a serious view of the above incident, the Chief Minister has directed all senior police officers, including the DGP, to go round the State and brief subordinate personnel to tone up performance and to respond promptly to public needs, as also to behave responsibly within the framework of law.

Police Morale Fostered

A highly motivated policeman is the sure guarantee for the public against violence and crime. Motivation and morale have a symbiotic relationship. Rightly therefore the State Government has spared no effort to promote police morale. Concern for the well being of policemen, past and present, is uppermost in its mind.

Wrappers:

I Wrapper — Jawaharlal Nehru

IV Wrapper — Inauguration of Graphite Mining at Sivaganga.

An index of the Chief Minister's sensitivety was found in the decision (July 1991) to sanction family pension to the widow of a Prosecuting Inspector of Police of Kumbakonam who died in harness 50 years ago. The widow's application was processed in a record time of 15 days and the Chief Minister personally handed over the cheque representing arrears to the widow.

A more recent instance of the importance shown to police morale was the incident in which a ruling party MLA. Tmt. Karpagam, complained against some police personnel on duty at Courtallam for alleged misbehaviour with the public. DIG Tirunelveli Range visited the town immediately and placed three personnel under suspension. When this was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, she immediately. ordered revocation of suspension and a stern warning to the .erring personnel to behave politely with the public. This gesture on the part of the Chief Minister pointed to her utmost anxiety to preserve police morale and her sympathy for subordinate ranks.

Ex-gratia payment to the family of a policeman (all ranks) killed in action has been raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs.100,000. in addition, the familly will be entitled to receive the last pay drawn by the deceased till his normal date of retirement. Similarly, ex-gratia payment to those suffering permanent incapacity or grievous injury during action has been raised from Rs.5,000 and Rs.3,000 respectively to Rs.20,000 and Rs.5,000.

The State Government has enhanced its annual grant to the Police Benevolent Fund from, Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.

The feeding charge payable to Police Constables and Lance Naiks has been raised from Rs.8 to Rs.16. Similar upward revision has been done for the other ranks also.

A scheme for the supply of essential food commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar, dhal, and palmolein to police families at subsidized rates is in force in the State sicne 1980. Previously, Government subsidy was not on a percentage basis, and it was merely a lump sum provision. However, in the recent budget, this has been revised to a 50% subsidy of the total cost, thereby eliminating increased burden on each family whenever there is an increase in the price of essential commodities.

Housing Corporation revived

A police Housing Corporation to build residential units for policemen was created in the State in September 1980. Unfortunately, this was abolished in March 1989. As a step towards strengthening morale at lower levels, and taking into account the paucity of accommodation for serving personnel, the present Government revived the Corporation with effect from 27.11.91. Government have approved construction of 1000 quarters and construction work is on.

Full-fledged Recruitment Body Formed

For the first time, recruitment (Sub-Inspector/Constable) has been entrusted to a full-time body called the Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. Headed by a DGP, the Board will recruit prsonnel for Prison and Fire Services also. The Board has commenced the process of selection for the Constabulary. The massive number of applications received are being vetted by computer.

Conduct of All India Police Duty Meet

After a lapse of several years, the All India Police Duty Meet returned to Tamil Nadu in December 1991. Thanks to the personnal interest evinced by the Chief Minister, the State Police put up a magnificent show. About 2000 Police personnel from various Central and State Police forces took part in the week-long contest of professional excellence. For the first time in the long history of the meet, Tamil Nadu won the overall championship. The Chief Minister instituted an award for the best State team in shooting and this also went to Tamil Nadu. Apart from hosting a 'barakhana', the Chief Minister made a personal gift of a memento to every competitor and official.

The above review would indicate high police sensitivity to a variety of problems. Not only was peace quickly restored whenever there was an outbreak of violence actually, in a number of cases, effective preventive action was taken whereby explosive situations were defused at a very early stage. Crime work was pointed and sustained, and the well-thought-out preventive measures taken ensured that the increase in crime was no more than marginal. Achievements of the special units were also impressive. Finally, several measures initiated by the police leadership with the full support of the Chief Minister helped to keep police morale very high.

Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar — A Self-Respect Aspirant

- N.A. Karunakaran

Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was born on 17th of October 1892 as the son of Kandaswamy Chettiar and Rangammal at Coimbatore. He completed his schooling at London Mission High School in Coimbatore, after which he joined the Madras Christian College. He participated in the Inter Collegiate Oratorical Competition and won a medal. He was a alumnus of the Madras Christian College which had enjoyed a unique reputation because of its illustrious Principal, Dr. Miller. After obtaining his B.A., Degree, he joined the Madras Law College for his B.L. Degree.

During his student days, he was afflicted with problems concerning his respiratory organs and he avoided the evil effects of that disease by his control of diet and regular habits.

In addition to his proficiency in English, he was also wellversed in Tamil. He was an eminent writer and a good orator. His talents in both the languages were appreciated not only by Indians but also by foreigners. He was one of the pioneer of the Justice Party. He became the Vice-President of Coimbatore Municipal Council in the year 1920 and he took interest in the administration of the local bodies.

He was returned to the first Legislative Council from the Nilgiris District in 1920, as there were too many powerful candidates in the Coimbatore Constituency. He was one of the Council Secretaries. In October 1922, he was sent by the Madras Government on deputation to the other Provinces to report about temperance reforms. He also took active interest in a number of Industrial and Banking concerns.

He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly from 1923 to 1934. In 1924, he visited England as a member of the Deputation from the National Convention of India. He delivered a series of lectures in England and made an extensive continental tour.

In 1926, he visited Australia as India's representative to the Empire Parliamentary Meet. In 1927, he was re-elected for the second time as a member of the Legislative Assembly by the General Constituency of Coimbatore, Salem Cum North-Arcot. In 1931, he was elected as the Deputy President of the Imperial Legislative Assembly.

People belonging to schedule caste were not admitted in schools in Singanallur and Irukkur near Coimbatore till the beginning of the year 1930. They were not even permitted to pass through the streets where the people of higher caste resided. This was done with the collusion of the Local Sub-Inspector of Police.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar in his capacity as the Member of the Legislative Assembly went to meet the Sub-Inspector and appraised him of the fact that nobody has the right to prevent the Lower Caste People from passing through any of the streets. As his efforts were of no avail, he went to Coimbatore and brought the Deputy Superintendent of Police with him and paved the way for the Lower Caste People to pass through the streets where the higher caste people resided, and to get them admitted in schools. The Sub-Inspector who once aided in preventing the Lower Caste People from entering the streets, now accorded protection to them due to the efforts of R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar founded a Spinning Mill. The hirelings of Sathyamurthy prevented workers from serving in the mill under the pretext that R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was a collaborator of the British Government.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar convened a meeting of the abstaining workers and explained to them that by heeding to the advice of Sathyamurthy's hirelings would

consequently lead to their loss of employment. He extolled them to ponder whether any of the higher caste people who instigated them would give up their jobs for the same reason. He explained that it was their families which were going to suffer. This made the workers realise the conspiracy, and the ulterior motive of the instigators. They all went back to the mill to work.

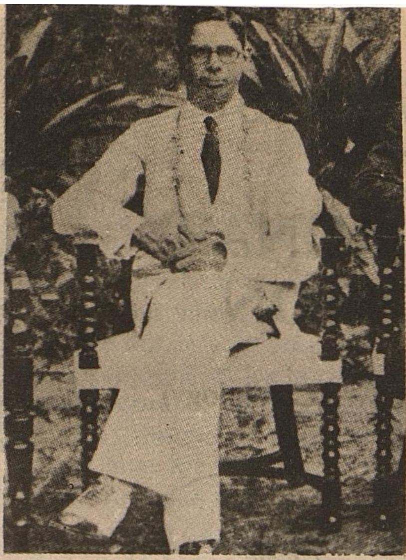
R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar presided over the Third Self-Respect Conference convened in the month of August, 1931. The first resolution of the conference itself reflected its greatness which was as follows. "In the considered opinion of this conference, it is the practices and rituals established in the name of Religions that are responsible for hampering humanitarianism. As such the religions that are responsible for this should dissipate and unless this happens, the growth of the feeling of brotherhood among human beings will never take place".

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was nominated as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate to the 11th and 12th Sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. He was deputed as Employer's Delegate at the International Labour Conference in April, 1932.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was a keen and capable businessman and also had a great inclination towards the subject of economics. In July 1932, he attended the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, as one of the Delegates of the Government of India.

In March 1933, he was elected President of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, unanimously. In the same year, the British Government honoured him by conferring him with the title of 'Sir'.

He was appointed as the Dewan



of Cochin and took charge of his duties as Dewan on 7th April 1935. He held office as the Dewan of Cochin till 1941. It was during his period that he obtained the right of constructing the Cochin harbour for his State.

In 1942, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar founded the Madras Tamil Music Academy. During this endeavour, Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar extended his full fledged co-operation to him from the beginning. Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar served as the Vice-President of the Academy when Sir Annamalai Chettiar was the President. After the death of Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar became its President. He served as its President from 10th October 1948 to 4th May 1953 and rendered a commendable service to Tamil Music. He wrote an exemplary explanatory prose essay for 'Puhar Gandam' in 'Silappathigaram'. He has also penned several outstanding articles both in English and Tamil.

Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was greatly absorbed and immensely interested in the development of Tamil Music, Research of Tamil Culture and Tradition and in general the development of the three pillars of the Tamil Heritage namely Tamil Literature, Music and drama. He also established a school after his mother in Coimbatore called 'Sri Rangammal High School'.

After the advent of Independence of India, Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar became the first Finance Minister of the Government of India and held office from 1947-1948. One great thing about Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was that he studied abstruse subjects like finance and expressed himself very clearly and cogently.

Sir P.T. Rajan has paid rich tributes to Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar in the Golden Jubilee Souvenir released in 1968 by Perarignar Anna in the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Justice Party which is as follows:-

"We used to meet in the Cosmopolitan Club for lunch during the budget session. The cartoon styled 'Kutti Payyan' appeared in the 'Madras Mail' about the exploits of 'this boy' and it used to be the topic in our luncheon meetings. Eventually, we presented Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiyar with an album of that cartoon as a tribute to his smartness".

In 1948, he was conferred the Doctorate Degree (D.Litt.) by Annamalai University.

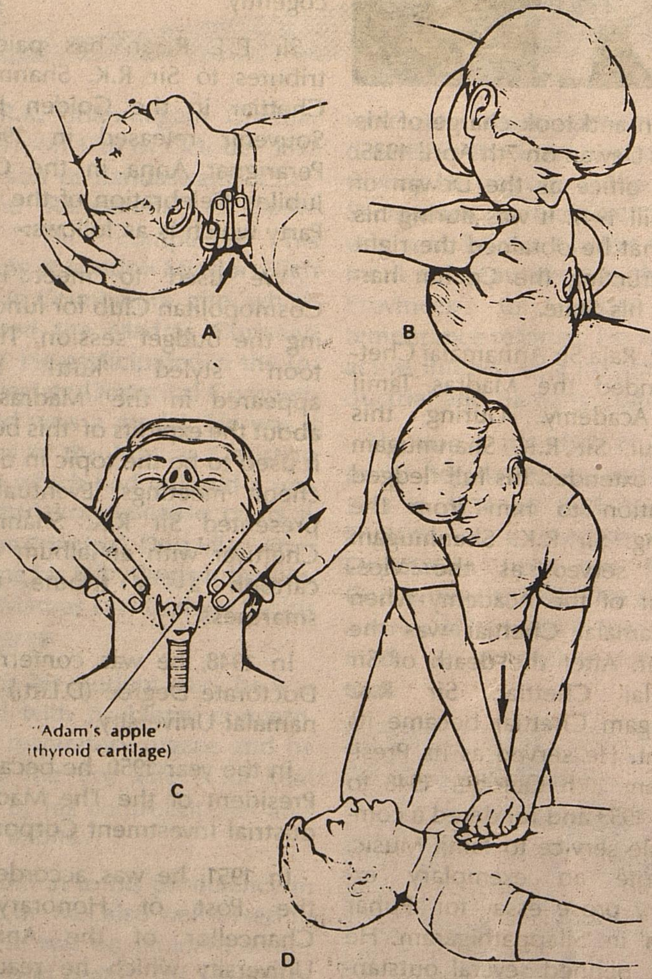
In the year 1950, he became the President of the The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.

In 1951, he was accorded with the Post of Honorary Vice Chancellor of the Annamalai University which he readily accepted and discharged his responsibilities in a dutiful manner. Before the expiry of the term of the above office, he departed from this world on may 1953.

The year 1992 is Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar's Birth Centenary year. The thoughts, ideologies and style of achievements of this puritan, this self-respect aspirant will be etched in History in the most indelible manner.

CARDIAC ARREST AND CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

Dr. M. Jayarajah, M.D., D.M. (Cardiology)



Since bibilical times humans have attempted to restore life to the dead or nearly dead individual. Cardiac arrest denotes sudden stoppage of the heart's pumping function. It may result in abrupt cessation of flow of oxygenated blood to vital organs and result in death. By far, the most common cause of Cardiac arrest is a 'heart attack' (Acute myocardial infraction) due to blockage in the bloodvessels supplying blood to the heart muscle (coronary artheries). However, it may arise in a wide variety of settings in both the presence and absence of an underlying heart disease. Most of the Cardiac arrests following a heart attack occur outside the hospital, before the victim could reach for medical help. Majority of the heart attack victims die of a cardic arrest within the first one hour of the onset of symptoms. Many lives could be saved if immediate first aid is given in the form of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to victims of Cardiac arrest.

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR)

Considerable advances have been made in the past 20 years for resuscitating victims of cardiac arrest. The protocols for CPR described here have been recommended by the American Heart Association.

The emergency management of a Cardiac arrest victim involves:

I. Identification of Cardiac arrest.
II. Basic Cardiac life support (BCLS)
III. Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)

IDENTIFICATION OF CARDIAC ARREST

The sudden collapse of any person must be considered a Cardiac arrest until proved otherwise speedy identification is essential, because the chances of success of CPR are greatly reduced by a delay in starting the resuscitation. Vital organs like the brain can die if blood flow stops even for about 4 minutes. Cardiac arrest is recognised when a person rapidly loses consciousness and becomes blue around the lips (cyanosed). The breathing movements may be absent or laboured. There will be a failure of heart beating and absence of pulse in major blood vessels like the corotid artery in the neck. This pulse can be checked at the neck in the hollow between the voice box and the adjoining muscle. The pulse must be checked after the first minute and then every 3 minutes thereafter during CPR. It will only return spontaneouly if the heart is beating. Emergency CPR should be instituted in the absence of a

pulse in a collapsed person, even if breathing continues. Once cardiac arrest is identified, the rescuer should call out, 'Help!' and start basic life support.

BASIC CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT (BCLS)

The basic idea of this procedure is to maintain the victims vital needs, which are popularly abbreviated as 'ABC', meaning:

A - An open Airway
B - Adequate Breathing
C - Sufficient Circulation

Airway: The first and foremost step during resuscitation is establishing an open airway. To achieve this, an unconscious victim is placed in the supine position (face looking up). In the majority of instances, an open airway can be established and the tongue can be prevented from blocking the airway by the 'head tilt' maneuver. Here, the rescuer places one hand behind the victim's neck and lifts while pressing down the victim's forehead. If this maneuver fails, additional forward displacement of the jaw can be accomplished by (1) Placing one or two fingers behind the angle of the victim's jaw and displacing the jaw bone (mandible) forward, (2) tilting the head back, and (3) forcing the mouth open with both thumbs ('Jaw thrust').

In the setting of a motor vehicle accident, extreme caution must be observed in extending to victim's neck as neck fracture may have occurred.

Foreign bodies in the upper airway of the victim can be cleared off by forcing open the mouth and sweeping across the back of the throat with fingers. Loose dentures should be removed.

Breathing: Often, establishing an open airway enables the victim to resume spontaneous respiration. If this does not occur, artificial ventilation should begin immediately. The most effective method of artifical ventilation is either mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose ventilation. (In the case of a child it may be mouth-to mouth-and-nose).

Air is a mixture of gases: 21% of it is oxygen. When we breathe normally, only 5% of oxygen is used up, so that when we exhale, we breathe out 16%, in addition to a small amount of carbondioxide. The amount of oxygen breathed out is therefore adequate to resuscitate the victim by blowing air through the mouth or nose.

Initially, 2 rapid breath, are given, each lasting 1 to 1.5 second; in order to fully inplate the lungs. Thereafter, a breath should be given once every 5 seconds when 2 persons are performing the CPR and twice in succession every 15 seconds when one person is carrying out both ventilation and chest wall compression. Mouth to mouth ventilation must not be used in some cases of poisoning where contamination around the victim's mouth can affect the rescuer. It may also be unsuitable if there are serious facial injuries or if there is recurrent vomiting. During each blow of air, the rescuer should watch for the victim's chest movements indicating that the lungs are being filled. On taking away the mouth, the victim will breathe out as the elastic chest wall resumes its shape at rest.

Circulation: In a victim of cardiac arrest, artifical circulation is maintained by eternal cardiac compression (ECC). After airway and breathing have been assessed and supported as described, the status of circulation is evaluated by palpation of the carotid artery. Absence of a palpable pulse is an indication to begin ECC. A blood flow of one-fourth to one-third of normal can be achieved through ECC. This low flow rate is sufficient to maintain adequate perfusion to the brain and other vital organs and prevent irreversible damage. The rescuer kneels at the side of the victim, who lies on a firm surface. The heel of one hand is placed over the lower half of the breast-bone (sternum). The other hand is placed on top of this hand and the fingers are interlocked. The arms are kept straight and vertically placed over the sternum. Rhythmic compression of the sternum followed by relaxation which is of equal duration to that of compression is started. The sternum should be depressed by 3 to 5 cm during each compression. The rate of compression should be 80 to 100 minute.

As soon as the heart beat returns, ECC should be stopped; Mouth-to-mouth ventilation is continued until natural breathing is restored.

When two first aiders are present, one should take charge and maintain the open airway, perform mouth-to-mouth ventilation and check heart beat; the other should perform eternal cardiac compression. If CPR is prolonged, the firstaiders can change places to reduce the strain, and it may be easier if they work on opposite sides of the body.

RESUSCITATION FOR INFANTS & CHILDREN

The basic technique of CPR for infants and children is the same as that for adults; however, 1) pressure should be exerted slightly higher over the sternum (midsternum), 2) the sternum should be depressed only 2-3 cm, 3) the rate of ECC should be at least 100 minute and 4) breaths should be delivered after every 5 compressions.

CHECKING FOR RESPONSE

When CPR is successful, the carotid pulse will return. The colour of the face and lips will improve. The breathing will improve and the patient will become conscious.

COMPLICATIONS OF CPR

The possible complications of CPR include lacerations of the

heart, lungs and liver, multiple rib fractures and internal bleeding. These can be largely avoided by proper application of the technique.

ADVANCED CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT (ACLS)

Advanced Cardiac Life Support is intended to achieveadequate ventilation through endotracheal infubation, control Cardiac arrhythmias with defibrillation or Cardioversion, stabilize hemadynamic status with drugs and to restore organ perfusion. These are possible once a well equipped ambulance team arrives or the victim is safely transported to a hospital with emergency medical care system. Subsequent post resuscitation care is given at the hospital setting.

Many lives could be potentially saved if timely CPR is carried out for victims of out of hospital cardiac arrest. Programmes in which emergency life support units and a co-ordinated emergency medical care system are available have reported successful resuscitation in 20-30% of victims of Cardiac arrest. This fact underscores the need for training programme in CPR for students and the general public.

GOVERNMENT TO STOP THE INHUMAN PRACTICE

A scheme to prevent female infanticide is to be implemented in Tamil Nadu.

With an initial allocation of Rs.4 crore, the scheme seeks to protect and also provide education to 20,000 girls to be born to parents below the poverty line.

A deposit of Rs.2,000 will be made in the girl children name on birth. From the interest Rs.250 will be given on the first birthday and a similar sum when the child joins school. A payment of Rs.500 will be made when the girl joins the sixth standard. Subsequently, Rs.50 will be given for 40 months during her studies in the 9th, 10th, 11th and the 12th standards.

A lump sum of Rs.10,000 will be given to the girl when she reaches the age of 20. This will be to enable her to pursue higher education or get married.

The scheme, called **'Doctor Puratchithalaivi Penkuzhandaigal Pathukappu Thittam'**, will cover only the girls born to couples with no sons and one of the parents should opt for permanent methods of family planning.

ADDITIONAL D.A. FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Government Employees in Tamil Nadu including teachers in local bodies and aided institutions, have been sanctioned an additional instalment of Dearness Allowance on par with the rates sanctioned for Central Government employees. The benefit ranges from a minimum of Rs.90 to a maximum of Rs.420.

Employees drawing a pay up to Rs.3,500 will be paid DA at 83 per cent against 71 per cent earlier and those with a pay over Rs.3,500 at 62 per cent against 53 per cent earlier.

The additional DA in respect of those getting more than Rs.3,500 pay, will, however, be credited to their Provident Fund Account. For others, the additional instalment will be paid in cash from October 1 and that for the previous three months (from July 1 to September 30, 1992) will be credited in their Provident Fund Account. This arrangement is due to the difficult financial position of the Government.

The total additional commitment to the Government because of this DA sanction will be Rs.170.28 crore in a year and Rs.113.52 crore in the current financial year.

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